

<i>Year</i>	<i>Import (in lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Export</i>
1989-90	-	1.68
1990-91	-	2.65
1991-92	-	5.00 (Expected)

(c) At present, there is no control on price and distribution of cement.

(d) The actual cost of production varies from region to region and from one cement unit to another, depending on process employed, age and location of the plant, cost of inputs etc. Under these circumstances, it is not practicable to indicate cost of production of cement factories.

[*Translation*]

**Appointment Of Correspondent Of AIR
And Doordarshan in Pupri, Bihar**

6728. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint a correspondent for Akashvani and Doordarshan in Pupri sub-divisional head-quarter in District Sitamarhi of Bihar;

(b) whether the Government propose to link the problem ridden, backward and sensitive area of Pupri sub-division of Sitamarhi with Akashvani and Doordarshan for creating goodwill;

(c) if so, by when ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) No, Sir, there is no proposal at present.

(b) to (d). Sitamarhi district is fully covered by All India Radio, Darbhanga. As regards Doordarshan, besides Low power TV Transmitter functioning at Sitamarhi, parts of Sitamarhi district receive TV service from the High power Transmitter at Muzaffarpur. Provision of TV service to uncovered areas of Sitamarhi district would depend upon future availability of resources for the purpose.

[*English*]

Heavy Industry In Keonjhar, Sundergarh And Mayurbhanj Districts Of Orissa

6729. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no heavy industry in Keonjhar, Sundergarh and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa despite the large scale availability of labour in this area; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to or have any proposal under consideration to set up heavy industries in these areas during 1991-92 to provide employment to the poor people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.

KURIEN): (a) and (b), Industrialisation of a particular district is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. During the 7th Plan period, 83 new large and medium industries with an investment of about Rs. 429 crores had gone into production in Orissa. In the years 1988-90, 6 Letters of Intent and 1 Industrial Licence have been issued for setting up industries in Keonjhar and Sundergarh districts of the State.

In October, 1989, Government sanctioned a modernisation programme at a cost of Rs. 2,461 crores for Rourkela Steel Plant in Sundergarh District. The Project is under implementation.

[*Translation*]

Growth Rate Of Orissa

6730. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of Orissa is much less as compared to the other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the integrated growth rate of various States during the last three financial years; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for

increasing the growth rate of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The rank of Orissa among the States grouped according to the growth rate of net state domestic product during the three years 1987-88 to 1989-90 is shown in the attached statement. The position of the State has changed from year to year.

(b) Growth rates differ among States for a variety of reasons, some among them being the historically uneven development of the infrastructure, industry and entrepreneurship, and the year to year variations in rainfall and the consequent droughts and floods.

(c) The State-wise growth rate of net State Domestic product and the growth rate of the national income of the country during 1987-88 to 1989-90 is given in attached statement.

(d) Orissa State has been implementing development plans for increasing the growth rate. These plans include investment/outlays for the development of infrastructure, industry, agriculture, irrigation, rural development, education, health etc. and also implementation of direct employment generation programmes to increase the income of poor people.